CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1871.

PARIS A HEAP OF RUINS.

THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE

Confirmation of the Destruction of the Tuileries-Continued Fighting at the Hotel De Ville-The Streets of Paris Strewn with Corpses-An Easterly Wind Threatens the Destruction of the Whole City-Insurgent Leaders

Loxpox, May 25. Dispatches from Paris say that the Luxembourg Palace was blown up. The Palais Royale is still burning. Only a third of the Louvre has been saved. Fighting continues at the Hotel de Ville and the terminus of the North-

ern Railroad. VERSAILLES, May 25. Thiers has to-day Issued a circular of in formation to the provinces as follows: "We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied to-day. The Louvie is saved. The hotel of the minister of finance is partially burned. The Tulleries and Palais du Qual D'Orsay, in which the Council of State held its sessions, are wholly destroyed. We navaalready twelve thousand prisoners, and shall have twenty thousand. The soil of Parisis strewn with insurgents' corpses; our loss is small. The army behaved admirably. Justice will soon be satisfied, and France will be happy in the midst of her misfortunes."

OUTSIDE, PARIS, May 25-Morning. There was furious cannonading and firing of musketry during the whole of last night. The insurgent batteries in the Arrondissement des Buttes Chaumont still hold out. The confagrations are decreasing notwithstanding the fact that the engines, many of which are arriving from the provinces, accomplish but

VERSAILLES, May 25. The government troops have occupied Fort Bicetre. Roaur and Rigault, two prominent leaders of the Commune, have been shot. · A cloud of smoke covers Paris, and fresh conflagrations are teared.

OUTSIDE PARIS, Thursday, P. M. Since noon a strong southeasterly wind has prevailed, which blows the flames towards the Place de la Bastille, threatening the entire city with destruction. The government batteries are bombarding Belleville. Communication with the interior of the city is still closed.

NEWS FROM WASHINFTON.

Ratification of the New English Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 25. The Senate last evening ratified the new English treaty by a vote of fifty to twelve. Grant made a short speech to the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Senate authorized the committee on levees to be continued during the recess. Vice-President Colfax is improving.

Grant has signed the treaty. The Senate was engaged all day on the contumacious witnesses. Messrs. Tinker and Kirby, of the Telegraph office, were presented to the Senate, and their contempt will be certified to the district attorney.

There was a long contest over Gray, nominated judge for Texas. His confirmation is improbable. The Senate will certainly adjourn to-morrow.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

0,1	LAIL	O.	****			
	w	ASHEN	GTON,	May 2	5-4.4	7 P.
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Place of Observation.	eight of Baro- meter	Bermometer	Wind of	orce of Wind	weather
Augusta	30.16			Fresh.	Clear. Fair.
Baltimore	30.21			Fresh.	
Boston	30.11	18	5	Fresh.	Hazy. Lt Kain
Chicago	30.01	74	W	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.69	38	511	Fresh: Brisk.	Fair.
Key West, Fla	30.04	83	E		Fair.
Motile	30.13	54	5	Brisk.	Fair.
Nashville	******	1::		Fresh.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.16	84	A.C.	Fresh.	Clear.
New York	30.18			Brisk.	Fair.
San Francisco	29.88			Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah	30.26			Brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.98	85			
Washington, D.C.	30.17			Fresh.	Hazy.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.33			Fresh.	
Norfolk	30.23			Brisk.	Fair.
GalveJion	30.11	99	SE	Gentle.	H. Rain

It is probable that the barometer will fail very generally east of the Mississippi, with partially cloudy weather from Virginia to Maine and occasional light rains. Cloudy weather with light rains are probable for the lower lakes and Ohio and the Mississippi Valley, but no extended disturbance is appre-

· THE FREE-LOVE QUEEN.

Victoria Woodhuff's Creed and Defen e

Mrs. ex-Dr. Woodhull, now Mrs. Blood, the acknowledged leader of the Woman Right's movement at the North, publishes a card in the New York papers, in which she says:

One of the charges made against me is that I lived in the same house with my former hus-I lived in the same house with my former husband, Dr. Woodhull, and my present husband, Colonel Blood. The fact is a fact. Dr. Woodhull being sick siling and incanable of self-support. I felt it my duly to myself and to himan nature that he should be cared for, although his incapacity was in no wise attributable to me. My present husband, Colonel Blood, not only approves of this charity, but co-operates in it. I esteem it one of the most virtuous acts of my life. But various editors have stlarmatized me as a living example of have stigmatized me as a living example of

immorality and unchastity.

My opinions and principles are subjects of just criticism. I put myself before the public voluntarily. I know full well that the public will crisise me and my motives and actions in their own way and at their own time. I ac-cept the position. I except to no fair analysis and examination, even it the scalpel be a little

But let him who is without sin cast his stone. I do not latend to be made the scapegoat of sacrifice, to be offered up as a victim to sociesacrines, to be derived up to the foulness of their lives and the feculence of their thoughts with hypocritical mouth of fair professions, and by diverting public attention from their own inidiverting puone attention from their own ini-quity-and pointing the finger at me. I know that many of my self-appointed judges and critics are deeply tainted with the vices they condemn. I live in one house with one who was my hus-band; I live as the wife with one who is my banded. I hallow to gridlen the works band; I live as the wife with one who is my husband. I believe in spiritualism; I advocate free love in the highest, purest sense, as the only cure for the immorality, the deep damnation by which men corrupt and diffigure God's most holy institution of sexual relations. God's most holy institution of sexual relations. My judges preach against free love openly, practice it secretly Their cutward seeming is fair; inwardly they are full of "dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness." For example, I know of one man, a public teacher of eminence, who lives in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher of almost equal eminence. All three concur in denouncing offences against morality. "Hypocrisy is the tribute paid by vice to virtue." So be it. But I decline to stand up as "the frightful ex-

ample I shall make it my business to anulyze the of their lives, and will take my chances in the matter of livel suits.

I have no faith in critics, but I believe in public justice. Victoria C. Woodhull.

New York, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

A ROTTEN STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Presentment of the Grand Jury of Newberry County.

The grand jury for the May term of court in Newberry County have made their presentment—a well considered and able document. They pronounce the jail insecure, as not being in such a condition as to prevent the escape of prisoners. The other public buildings were found all right. The probate office was not accessible, Mr. Leahy, the present judge, being absent from town. Treasurer's office all right, books "properly balanced." Trial Justices Furman's and Peterson's books and papers, upon examination, proved all right. From the following pen picture, Trial Justice Long seems to be a candidate for the championship in South Carolina. The grand jury says:

"As to Trial Justice Long, the keeping of his books, and his ability as an officer, it is with the deepest humility that they are constrained to make such an unfavorable report. As an officer, they unhesitatingly pronounce him utterly incompetent in every respect. He can neither read nor write sufficiently to be inrelligible to any one but himself; and, as a natural consequence, his books are in no order, or, in other words, are not kept at all. They find that he has received fines, but has neither turned them over to the county treasurer nor otherwise accounted for the same. They, therefore, unhesitatingly, for the peace, dignity and prosperity of the community, recommend his speed by removal."

Bad as this is, the grand jury does not reach.

Bad as this is, the grand jury does not reach

Bad as this is the grand jury does not reach; the climax till they get to the county commissioners. Of all the offices inaugurated by the new regime, this would seem to be the best. Here is unlimited opportunity for stealing, and we feel in all candor bound to say that these opportunities do not always remain unimproved. The grand jury says: "In the present board of county commissioners they find, after a careful investigation, a system of corruption, bribery and theft stupendons to behold—a system of wholesale robbery which was to them almost preposterous. In examining the books, papers, &c., of the old board hing the books, papers, &c., of the old board of county commissioners they found indubitable evidence of perfury on the part of one Samuel Dogan and Thomas M. Jenkins, by samuer Dogan and Thomas at Jenkins, by probuding and paying the same account twice. Dogan has sold the proceeds of the poorhouse farm and has never accounted for the moneys arising from such sale, and also sold a horse behalf of the sale and also sold a horse behalf of the sale. longing to the same institution, and has likewise not accounted for the proceeds of such sale.

And as to the new board, they find that they and as to the the industry industry in all species of fraud and corruption, and, as the grand jurors are informed, this board of commissioners have never visited the poorhouse to examine into the condition of its unfortunate inmates, as has always heretofore been the custom. Simeon Young, one of the aforesaid board, has had himself elected superintendent of the poorhouse, with a salary of five hundred dollars, and sub-lets the same of five hundred dollars, and sub-rets the same for two hundred dollars on his own account, the same being paid by the treasurer of the county, on recommendation of Young. They also found a check for one hundred and twenty-five dollars in favor of Smeon Young, passed and approved by the board of which he is chairman; and check was given for no consideration. sideration. And so on, ad infinitum. The presentment

goes on to say:

"Finding such corruption, venality and robbery to exist in the aloresaid board of commissioners, the grand jurors feed it their privilege, and their sacred duty, to denounce the same, and respectfully recommend to this honorable court that such speedy measures be the same, and marifest evil may taken, that this gross and manifest evil may be fortwith removed. The poorhouse the grand furors find in a dilapidated condition, the fences down, inmates dissatisfied badly the fences down, inmates dissatisfied, badly clothed, and a general discontent prevalent. As to the roads and highways in the county, the grand jurors find them, with a few exceptions, in a very bad condition. They would likewise say that they regret to find that their county has been the scene of violent disturbances, by disguised parties, commonly called Ku-Kinx. That they raise their voices against all violence by whomsoever committed. Wrong can never restore right. And they hold that it is the duty of all good citizens to rebuke all wrong, expose all corruption, and endeavor by peaceable means to achieve that restoration to purity, economy and an honest and equal administration of the laws, which is essential to the tration of the laws, which is essential to the security and prosperity of their beloved State. And they further distinctly declare that their findings and investigations have not been dis-

and investigations have not been dis-tated by any partisan spirit, and they can show ample and plain proof of all their findings, whether against crime, fraud or corruption."

The above is a mere outline of the present-ment. The grand jury have done their work thoroughly, and we hope when the Con-gressional committee comes to this State to investigate "outrages," they will not pass Newberry by. They should by all means summon this same grand jury, who could enlighten them on sundry facts which the committee ought by all means to know.

FOSTER CONVICTED.

NEW YORK, May 25. The Foster jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

BIG THING IN BONDS. NEW YORK, May 25. It is stated that Jay Cooke, on behalf of a

combination of American and foreign bankers, has made a proposition for \$130,000,000 of new five per cent. bonds, or the remainder of the first \$200,000,000 loan, after June 1st.

RICHMOND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

RICHMOND, May 25. The election for council was held to-day. The ballot has not been counted. yet it is supposed that 'the Conservatives carried fifteen out of twenty members. Two colored men are supposed to be elected Everything passed

FROM ENGLAND.

Treaties in Parliament - Ministerial Caution.

LONDON, May 25. In the Eouse of Commons, Rylands gave notice of his intention to move a resolve that treatles must-be submitted to Parliament beore ratification.

Gladstone opposed any immediate expres sion of sympathy with France for outrages in Paris. The government had as yet received no official information, and the accounts in the public prints were doubtless exaggerated,

NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

The English Protestants and the Ex-Emperor.

The following address, signed by Dr. Lee. the Protestant Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, many other clergymen, and a large number of laymen, has been sent to Napoleon at Chiselhurst:

To his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, K. G.: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY-We, the

Alay if Pleass fore Majesty—we, the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincere and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to England. Our earnest hope is that your Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, may speedily be recalled to France to restore once again social order and religious liberty, and to protect the peaceably disposed of your country from the inroads of a barbarous socialism, and the curse and despottem of an auti-Christian reinroads of a barbarous socialism, and the curse and despotism of an anti-Christian re-

The subjoined is the reply of the Emperor: CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELBURST, May 6. Gentlemen-If the grief which the misfortunes of my country cause me could po-sibly be alleviated, the heartfelt sympathy which I have me, with ever since my arrival in England would have been a consolation to me. The address which you have sen has given me a new proof of devotion that touches me deeply. I thank you for it, gentlemen, as also for your good wishes in behalf of France, and beg of you to believe in my sentiments of esteem and friendship. NATOLEON. AT CHISELHURST.

A DINNER CHAT WITH EXILED IM-PERIALISTS.

The Bonapartes Sanguine of Returning to Power-Napoleon to Abdicate in Favor of His Son-The Prussians to Restore the Empire-Home Bfe of the Imperial Exiles-Billiard Play-Ing, Music, Outdoor and Indoor Recreations-The Empress Becomes Nervous and Sharp-Tempered-Firmcial Resources of the Emperor.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] LONDON, May 11.

The International Exhibition brought to London, from their retreat in Chiselhurst, a couple of the most devoted Imperialists. As a rule, they do not leave Chiselhurst at all. They live there in perfect seclusion, and those I had the chance of seeing the other day arowed to me that since they put their foot on English soil they had only been twice in London, and then only for a couple of hours. Yet, when they came this time they wanted to dine, and I took advantage of the circumstance, expecting that I should get some information from them regarding the schemes of the imperialist party.

IMPERIAL RETICENCE AND CONFIDENCE. It appears, however, that the Imperiallists It appears, however, that the Imperiallists are now more reticent than ever. No political information could be pumped out of these gentlemen, the only thing perfectly plain being that they are quite confident that in less than a month the Emperor will be again in France—abdicating his rights in favor of his son and such a regency as the Assembly, a tresh one, or that still existing, may select. They arow, however, that this will be the work by no means of the Imperialist party, which is not strong enough for such a purpose, although it is still the most considerable of all the existing parties, either Republican. Communist, Legitimist or Orleanist. The restoration will simply be carried out by the Prusslans, and the supposition of the exited toration will simply be carried out by the Prussians, and the supposition of the exiled court at Chiselhurst is that neither the Commists nor the Versallies Government are at the present moment sufficiently popular or sufficiently strong to enforce anything like peace or order in France. The expected assault, whatever its result may be, will never bring back France to a normal state. Supposing even that chaos at Paris should cease; the discontented provinces will rise—at one place ing even that chaos at Parts should cease; the discontented provinces will rise—at one place in favor of Red Republicanism; in another, like Brittany, for instance, for the Legitimists. Briefly stated, the expectation of the Imperialist party is that the Prussians will have to interiere, and that having to do so they will support the young Prince Imperial, the new Emperor-King, as well as Bismarck, being thorough partisans of unlimited monarchy, and having apparently already given promises of support in this direction. of support in this direction.

NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRANCE. NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRANCE.

How har all this be correct events will probably speedlif show. But at all events there are a few other facts which seem to show that the hopes of the Imperhalists are not quite devoid of ionndation, for there is a constant interchange of communication between various parts of France and Chiselhurst. The correspondence carried on with the Emparce through parts of France and on with the Emperor through hondence carried on with the Emperor through the French embassy is one of them. The number of communications daily received from France seems to be something labilities; and the messenger of the embassy starts every day from Albert Gate by the five minutes to nine train, and about a quarter to 10 o'clock the Emperor opens the correspondence thus brought to him. Such Imperialists as are now brought to him. Such Imperialists as are now residing in London—or, tather, in the parks and theatres of London—are also showing the most profound confidence in the speedly forthcoming restoration of the Imperial dynasty. Only vesterday one of them was starting for Brussels to settle some affairs with his bankers there, and when he took leave of me and said his an revoir, I asked him, "au revoir—where—in London?" "No," said he, vin Paris, At all geents, I am making all my on Paris. At all events, I am making all my arrangements accordingly."

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY IN CHISELBURST. But, if my dinner companious did not give me any more information regarding political affairs, they gave me some regarding the imperial family at Chischiars. It would take too much space to bring in every detail of the pictures drawn over a glass of wine, but a general aspect of the life of that couple who once occupied the greatest European throne some interest on the other side of the Atlantic. About the Empress herself very little can be said at the present moment, exlittle can be said at the present moment, except that she is not quite well, having caught a severe cold, and that she remains in her apartments, invisible to visitors, attended solely by Madame Lermina, the only lady in waiting she still retains. Besides this temporary illness, however, the Empress seems also to have completely changed in her disposition of mind. She is very nervous, and constantly discontented with everything that happens around her, so that her temper at the present moment herdins. her temper at the present moment begins to be the subject of general complaint at Chiselburst, and the Emperor himself seems to suffer from it more than any one else. Even the little Prince does not seem to see his mother as much as previously. The great-er part of the day he spends with the Emperer. er part of the day he spends with the Emperer. When they both rise in the morning they go for a walk until the messenger arrives from London, when the Emperor goes to open his correspondence. After this there comes billiard play, which the Emperor himself teaches the Prince, as he also does feneing and riding. Then comes breakfast and the daily prayer of the whole house; then the young Prince takes his music lesson, in which he seems daily to improve, and in which his father greatly encourages him, notwithstanding his own well known indifference to music.

MPERIAL SECLUSION.

When the weather is somewhat tolerable, which has been very seldom this year in London, both father and son spend a great deal of time in walking round their park, which is full of sheep, and presents the most pleasant walking ground. These sheep are the only living beings to be met with in the park, it being so guarded as not to allow any one to interfere with the solitude of their fallen majesties. M. Pietri (not the prefect of police, but his cousin, the secretary) and two or three other gentlemen of the bousehold watching every one that enters the residence, and having roost strict orders not to allow any one having most strict orders not to allow any one to approach the Emperor. Full baskets of letters, containing applications for help, or soliciting interviews, are torn up or burned by these gentlemen without being submitted to the Emperor. The work of thus guarding the the Emperor. The work of thus guarding the imperial couple is entrusted to very few persons. The whole body of courtiers consist, as far as I know, of M. Conti, chief of the Emperor's Cabinet; M. Pietri, the Emperor's private secretary; Colonel Lepic, the Emperor's alde-de-camp; Count Davilliers, the equerry; M. Duperre, (captain in the navy) aide-de-camp to the Prince Imperial; M. Conneau, the Emperor's surgeon, and his son by his first martage—a young navel officer—the Emperor.

lage-a young naval officer-the Emperor's THE HOUSEBOLD. The household is still more modest. The gatekeeper of Camden House is still the English one, and the whole change in his life is that he has the Emperor and Empress' por-traits on the walls of his lodge—as indeed they are to be found in all corners of Chischurst, hawked by boys all over the place. The at-tendants or servants of the staff of Camden House itself consist of the old valet de chambre of the Emperor, of one lady's maid of the Empress, of one footman, taken from the Tulle-ries, of one English one, and of one female cook in the kitchen and a couple of kitchen maids. The Emperor dines quite en famille with the Empress and the Prince, and none of he courtiers are present either at dinner or in the evening, except occasionally. Both he and the Empress were always very superstitions, and now consulting their fortune in the cards seems to be the chief occupation in the evening. How little the means of recreation are can be seen from the fact that in front of Cam-den House there is a small spot under some trees where a table and a few iron chairs are placed, and the whole court is looking out for a fine day, upon which it has been promised that coffee shall be served after dinner for the whole court. And this day is still expected and does not come on account of the unbear-

ECONOMY. The mot d'ordre of the Chiselhurst ex-Court | complete it.

seems to be strict economy, and the most thorough impression upon the minds of the outside world that the imperial family, as well outside world that the imperial family, as well as the whole of the representatives of the fallen régime, are in the greatest need. So, for instance, all the courtiers constantly speak of a million francs which Napoleon has borrowed deep Poulish hapters. of a million francs which Napoleon has ourrowed of an English banker, and without
which he would not be able to carry on life
even upon the economical scale upon which it
is going now. Even the few courtiers who
are mentioned here are all more or less rich
men, not to speak of those who have temporarily withdrawn into private life and
only occasionally vielt Chiselharst. Yet

porarily withdrawn into private life and only occasionally vielt Chiselhurst. 'Yet the former as well as the latter show the greatest modesty of appearance and talk constantly of their being in the greatest possible monetary want; so far, indeed, that fladkme Connean, the wife of the Emperor's surgeon, has even entered the profession of a singer, and is to be seen now upon almost all concert placards in London, and sang lately at the opening of the International. Exhibition. But to those who have some idea of what the position of the Imperialists really is there need be no alarm as to what this asof what the position of the Imperialists really is there need be no alarm as to what this assumed need really is. Whether the courtiers have or have not money is of no very great importance, for almost all of them are young people and can work, should it really be true that they have no means of their own, which is not the case, especially as all of them carried away from France anything they had there which was in any way movable.

MONEY RESOURCES OF THE EMPEROR. As to the Imperial couple themselves, thei fate must be considered as a very secure one for the bankers at Madrid, Frankfort, Brus for the bankers at Madrid, Frankfort, Brussels and London must be in possession of over 180,000,000 francs belonging to the Emperor and the Empress. The Mediterranean and Trapsatiantic companies have also a sufficient amount of Imperial hands in their possession to amount of Imperial funds in their possession to provide the Imperial couple with a very comfortable living. And if there was even nothing of all this in the hands of the Napoleonic dynasty the winding up of the Insurance company of the Solvil, a few days before the war began, would alone show a sufficient quantity of millions belonging to the Empress, and paid over to her nearly six weeks before she left the

THE PROSPECT FOR COTTON.

The Growing Crop.

[From the Macon Telegraph.] [From the Macon Telegraph.]
We have come to one of the years when cotton will be cotton. The accounts from every part of the cotton belt are as usfavorable as they could well be. The dry weather of last week gave the planters a little bit of moral, as well as material sunshine, and no doubt the colored troops and all their white leaders and allies fought the grass nobly; but another spell of rain, imminently threatened this Monday morning, will hopelessly deliver many a broad acre to grass which might perhaps be saved. morning, will hopelessly deliver himly a cross acre to grass which might perhaps be seved. So far as we can learn, there is hardly any such thing to be seen as a promising stand of cotton. The whole crop is more or less sickly and feeble. Many a field, is succumbing to disease and death before no foe more potent than the wet, cold rains and cool inglists of severally, unprohitious weather. Add to tent than the wet, cold rains and cool nights and generally unpropitions weather. Add to these facts, that the whole cotton crop is about a mouth behind last year, and we make up our minds at once that we are upon a lean and unproductive cotton year—a year likely to be as signally unfruitful as last year was uncommonly productive—a year which will provide very completely for that t, oublesome surplus which the financial men dread so much to cover over the summer, and give the world arry over the summer, and give the world pretty clean books to open the fall of 1872. The Crop in Mississippi.

A correspondent writes from Columbus, Mis

sissippi, under date of the 17th Instant: The present condition of the corn and cotton crops is decidedly unpromising; in fact a great part is not yet visible above ground. From all the information I can gather (and my chances are not limited) from planters in this and the adjoining counties, fully one fourth less land whi be planted in cotton as compared with last whi be planted in cotton as compared with last year, and the same quantity more will be planted, in corn. I use the words; "will be planted," because a great many have not yet put in any cotton seed, and many have to replant. The cotton now up in and around this county "is very sick," as the farmer says, caused by continuous coid and wet weather; it has a sickly, yellow appearance, as though it would like very much to die and not have to "worry" through the hot, dry summer that is nevitable. through the hot, dry summer that is inevitable.

Corn is about five inches high on an average.

and is anything but healthy in appearance. have talked a good deal with many cotton growers in our county during the last three or four weeks, and find them heartly sick and tired of making three bales to the acre, having depend upon for labor, and then get only 12½ cents a pound for the cotton. Planting is just about live weeks later than last year. A great many are now engaged in re-preparing the ground that was under water for some time to replant the corn and cotton that was destroyed and many others are commencing to put in seed for the first time this season. They will not realize more than half a crop, for several not realize more than hair a crop, for several reasons; cotton should have been far enough advanced by this to have been chopped out two weeks since and under good growing headway; the August rains, that we never escape, will rot the young boils, besides tempting the dreaded boil worm; and the early frosts we are sure to have next fall will cut off a great deal that would have matured had it been planted a month ago and had half a chance. I have to day learned that half the hand in the "prairie" that was up in cotton, has been plowed up and put in corn in consequence of the cotton being in a dying condition caused by the wet weather, and not half a "stand" at that. I notice there is a distant position among the planters who have large tracts of land under cultivation to divide it into small lots and let them out to freedmen. In fact, the tendency is to farm on a smaller

scale than they ever did. COTTON MANUFACTURE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The experiments now making in California cotton culture, on an extensive scale, have attended with such satisfactory results as been attended with such satisfactory regards as to excite much interest among the capitalists of that States in the question of undertaking the manufacture of the staple into fabrics for which a ready and profitable local market can be found. Already we hear of a project for the establishment of cotton mills in Kern County, on the very spot where the best quality of cotton is raised to supply them. Within the area of Kern Island—a large valley district, inclosed by lakes and their outlets and feeders—the soil is a rich, sandy loam, slightly a kaline, as are also portions of the lake waters, the summers are long and hot, the chimate equable, the atmosphere breezy, the dews heavy, the drainage good, the facilities for irrigation, if necessary, abundant and cheap. These conditions are highly favorable to the production of cotton of a fine quality, and the to excite much interest among the capitalists production of cotton of a fine quality, and the ocation is considered the best that could be ound for the establishment of the proposed

In San Francisco much interest is felt in the In san Francisco much interest is fat in the project, and a number of prominent capitalists propose to carry it into effect by organizing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cotton planters' and manufacturers' association, with a capital sufficient to plant and till tion, with a capital sufficient to plant and till 1000 acres of cotton on Kern Island the first year, and by the time the cotton is gathered to have a factory erected in the fields, where, at first, certain specialties should be manufactured, and to which the other general departments of cotton manufacturing would be afterwards added, as increased capital should be found sufficient to provide additional facilities and machinery. The authors of this project invite florations of lands as an offset to their original outlar, and say the company would want to use on the land about \$10,000 worth of lumber; would require to keep about sixty want to use on the hand about \$10,000 worth of lumber; would require to keep about sixty work-horses, and would employ from sixty to seventy hands the entire year; would contract to erect the necessary buildings, and sow one thousand acres of cotton on the land deeded during the spring of 1872, and, as soon as practicable and convenient after making the deed, commence to erect their buildings, and proceed with the other necessary and proposed improvements. The plan seems to be a good one, and may be carried into effect in several districts besides Kern County, where the chief one, and may be carried into easer in several districts besides Kern County, where the chief wealth of the people consists in richly fertile lands, and where new industries are needed to make these lands available.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have subscribed \$2,500,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy Road, which is sufficient to

'A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the saloon of Mr. Pehrenbach, on East Bay, near Broad street, which out for the ear ly alarm and the timely arrival of the fire en-

THE KU-KLUX MOVEMENTS.

Another Visit to Darlington-No Inter ference with the Orders of the Klan-Operations in Williamsburg—Another Visit to Newberry - Faulkner, the Wounded Ku-Klax, Reported Murder-

(From the Columbia Union.). It will be recollected, that, on Monday last, there was published an account of the recept visit of the mysterious Ku-Klux to Darlington, where they left several of their polite missives, commonly known as invitations to resign offices held by certain parties. It was also stated that the principal notice posted on, or trear the postoffice building, was torn down early in the morning, before many persons had the opportunity of reading it. This action had the opportunity of reading it. This action of disturbing such an important notice so enraged the Kian, that another order has been issued, a copy of which will be found below. It will be seen that everything is done with military precision, and in periet order. These organizations have their "general orders" and their "aspecial orders." From this notice it appears that fourteen "general orders" have been issued by the 51st Division, K. K. K., which shows a moderate amount of hysters for that region of the country. Here business for that region of the country. Here are the notices:

HEADQUARTERS SIST DIVISION. General Orders No. 14.

1. J. G. Gatlin, J. S. Fillebrown, John Lanney, Jonathan Wright, J. M. Brown, Clayton Cannon, F. D. Fmith, S. J. Keith, Richard Humbird, Jordan Lang, J. E. Wilson, P. C. Fludd, you are each and severally ordered to resign the offices you now hold within thirty days.

2. Let one warning suffice, for we repeat no orders.

orders.

3. The sheriff and clerk of court we trust, yet they must beware! We respect all honest men, black or white, but are bound to remove in some way all villatins. This is the first notice, and must be obeyed to the letter.

By order of R. H. K., Commanding.

O. Z., A. A. G.

K. K. K. HEADQUARTERS 51ST DIVISION.

Special Order.

1. Unscrupulous villains, having torn down "General Orders, No. 14." which was posted up at the postoffice, it is ordered that a copy of said order be sent to the postmaster at Darlington, with instructions "to post said order inside of his office, or to show it to all persons named therein."

3. The party who tore down said order shall be visited with the consequences of their damnable meddling and folly. By order of O. Z., A. A. G. R. H. K., Commanding. A few days since these night-riders posted notices to several of the county and other officers of Williamsburg, among whom were P. C. Flood, Richard Humbert, Francis Smith and others, ordering them to resign their offices under penalty of being visited with the vengeance of the Klan. Intelligence was brought to this city last night of another visitation to Newberry on Monday night, 22d instant, when Faulkrer, the wounded Ku-Klux in the late attack upon County Commissioner Young, was murdered in his bed by a jarry of disguised men. We give this as it reaches us from a source which we believe to be reliable. There are two theories to this last visitation, both of which may be nerfectly consistent. There are two theories to this last visitation both of which may be perfectly consistent. One is, that the mysterious visitors were those of the same gang who attacked Young when Faulkner got his wound, and who took this method of preventing a divulgence of the names of those associated with Faulkner. "Dead men tell no tales," is the pirate's motto. The other theory is, that retaliatory measures have been inaugurated, and that Faulkner fell a victim to the colored Ku-Kiux.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The tugboat B. B. Jones exploded at Port Huron, Michigan, killing six persons. -Baron Rothschild gave the Derby stakes,

six thousand pounds sterling, to Wells, who rode the winner. A dispatch from Poughkeepsie, New York, says: "The fire at the Shandaken Mountains is feariul. The flames in some localities run

along fifty feet high. -They had the heaviest rain and hall in Quincy, Illinois, they have had for years. The crops are injured. Some of the hall stones weighed from two to three ounces.

-The Greek Chamber of Deputies at Athens voted ten thousand livres to the widow of Mr. Lloyd, who was killed by the Marathon bri gands.

-A dispatch from Santa Fe informs us that the whole of the mountain Apaches, in Arihona, have declared war against the whites. The cause of this hostile attitude is the recent massacre at Camp Grant. -The money recently stolen from the

was in the office, and pretended to have been chloroformed, is implicated.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Clarendon.

The Kingstree Star of Wednesday says:
"We learn from a gentleman just from Manning that the jail at that place was broken open, on Sunday night last, by the prisoners confined therein, who effected their escape.
We very much regret that the villain who was arrested in this district same time are by arrested in this district some time ago by Sheriff Ward, and who was under indictment for an attempt at rape on the person of a white for an attempt at rape on the person of a white girl eleven years of age, is among the num-ber who escaped. They effected their escape by overpowering the juilor and forcing their way out."

Darlington.

The Darlington Index says: "Farmors from every portion of the country represent that in consequence of the cold rains of week before last, the cotton crop suffered considerable damage. Much of it has died out, and that which femains looks unpromising, and will require long and careful attention to recover tutly from the damage which it has sustained."

The same paper has the following account of a murder: "We learn that on Saturday or Sunday last, near Cartersville, William Sims was britally murdered, and his son and daughter—the latter the wife of the murderer—badly wounded by one Sanders. It appears that in consequence of a complaint made to

badly wounded by one Sanders. It appears that in consequence of a complaint made to him (sims) by the wife of Sanders, that she did not have enough to eat, Sims and his son came to see her, intending to take her home with them. Notwithstanding the threats of Sanders, all three started for Sims's house. When they had entered a field not far from the house Sanders came up behind them and or-dered them to halt. Upon their retusing to do so he fired at them, instantly killing sims, and badly wounding his wife and brother-in-law. A second shot was fired, but it is not known whether it took effect or not. Sanders has not yet been arrested."

Williamsburg.

Speaking of the crops the Star says: "From conversation with several of our planters we learn that the prospect for a cotton crop at this time is exceedingly discouraging. The plant is dying from the effects of the late cool weather, and this misfortune, added to the general bad stand, will totally destroy the

crop in many instances. The information from all parts of the country concerning the cotton crop is that the prospects for a crop is the worst that we have had for many years. Corn is unusually small, but bears a healthy

color, and betokens a good crop."

A special term of court is in session at Kingstree, Judge Green presiding. This is the first court that has been held in Williamsburg since last June, in consequence of the illegal organization of the juries. During this long interval a large amount of criminal business has accumulated, which will probably consume the entire time of the court consume the entire time of the court, and no civil business will be transacted. The Kingstree Star notes one good feature in connection with the court, at which we of Charleston are perfectly amazed. It says: "There is the smallest number of persons in attendance upon the court that we have ever seen at this place. No one is here except those that are compaling to he. The powerty of coming to compelled to be. The novelty of coming to court seems to be wearing off with the re-groes."

The Watchman says: "Several cool nights the past week were disastrous to the young cotton plant. Many planters are yet without "stands," and still replanting."

The Watchman announces the death of Mr. James H. Britton, Mrs. J. J. Hennegan and Mr. John Dowling.

Mr. John Dowling. A colored man captured last week in one of the streets of Sumter a Moloch lizard (Moloch horridus) usually only found in Australia. We are not quite sine whether the Watchman in-tends this as a loke, or to think that the swoms of Sumier may perhaps have been mistaken in their classification.

The Sumter News, in order not to be behind the Watchman, in chronicling the advent of mensters, hydrae and chimeras dire, has two big stories, one about the Bishopville glant, seen last in Clarendon, and another of a negro who saw an ox thirty-five feet [inches?] high: The horns were ten or fifteen feet high: The horns were ten or fifteen feet in length. The negro plainly saw the switching of its enormous tail, and heard the rushing sound thereof. He did not remain long in that vicinity, as may well be supposed; but he declares he is willing to make oath of the truth of his statements. We know, remarks the Sumter News very learnedly, that the manimoth once frequented the swamps and forests of these regions; and why should be not again? South Carolina has "progressed" backward, politically, far towards bu barisnism and nature ever sympathizes with msn. ism, and pature ever sympathizes with man Why, then, may we not expect the period of giants and mammoths to return?

Newspapers, Magazines, &c. THE GREAT

FAMILY PAPER I

FAMILY PAPER ! FAMILY PAPER ! FAMILY PAPER 1 FAMILY FAPER ! FAMILY PAPER !

THE CHEAPEST, THE LIVELIEST, AND THE

THE CHEAPEST, THE LIVELIEST AND THE BEST!

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THE CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS! THE CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS!

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EXCURSION TO SAVANNAH.

SHEET STATES SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON R. R. QFPICE,
CHARLESTON, May 25, 1871.
To enable visitors to attend the Regatta in
Savannah, which takes place on May 30 and 31,
and June 1st, Excursion Tickets over this Road
will be -old from the 28th to the 30th May inclusive, FOR ONE FARE, both going and returning.
Return Tickets good till June 5.
C. S. GADSDEN.

C. S GADSDEN,
Engineer and Superintendent,
S. C. BOYLSTON, General Freight and Ticket
may 26-5 SUMMER SCHEDULE,

SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAILBOAD.

经验窗间 建二二二 On and after the 29th instant, the PASSENGER
TRAINS on the SPARTANBURG AND UNION
RAILROAD will run daily:
Going down, leave Spartanburg 5.30 A. M.
Going down, leave Unionville 7.50 A. M.
Arrive at Alstoh 11:00 A. M.
Returning, leave alston 12:0 M.
Returning, leave Unionville 3:25 F. M.
Arrive at Spartanburg 5.25 P. M.
THOMAS B. JETER,
President S. and U. R. R.
Unionville, S. C., May 22, 1871. may28-1mo

SOUTH CAROLINA BAILROAD

经葡萄数

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., January 18, 1871. On and after SuxDay, January 22, the Pa-ger iffains on the South of Frank Railroad in as follows: eave Charleston cave Charleston. 12.50 P. M.

Arrive at Augusta. 8.15 P. M.

Leave Charleston. 8.20 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia. 3.40 P. M.

Cave Augusta. 3.40 P. M. Leave Augusta
Arrive at Charleston
Leave Columbia
Arrive at Uhârleston
Arrive at Uhârleston
Arrive at Uhârleston
Arrive at Charleston

Leave Augusta.

Arrive at Charleston.

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS. | Columbia | Columbia

Arrive at Suamerville. 5.00 P. M.
Leave Summerville. 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston 8.15 A. M.
Leave Camden 6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Oblumbh 10.40-A. M.
Leave Columbia 10.40-A. M.
Leave Columbia 6.00 P. M.
Arrive at Camden 6.00 P. M.
Day and Night Trains make close connections at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.
Night Train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.
Columbia Railroad connects with Greenville and Columbia Railroad.
Camden Train connects daily with Day Passenger Trains. ger Trains.
jan19 A. L. TYLER. Vice-President.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COM-**一年日日日 1978年**

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11, 1871. Trains leave Charleston Daily at T2 M. and Arrive at Charleston 7:30 A. M. (Mondays ex-

cepted) and 3:30 P. M.
Train dees not leave Charleston 6:30 P. M., Sun-Train leaving at 12 M. makes through connec-

Train leaving at 12 M. makes through connection to New York, via Richmond and Acquing the Creek only, going through in 42 hours, without interesting to Sendate.

Passeagers leaving by 6:30 P. M. Train have choice of route, via Richmond and Weshington, or via Portsmouth and Baltimore. Those leaving FRIDAY by this Train lay over on Sunday in Baltimore. Those leaving on Saturday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points West and Northwest, both Trains making close connections at Washington with Western trains of Baltimore and 3 hio Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Engineer and Soperimendent.

P. L. GLEAROR, General Ticket Agent.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAIL-PASSENGER TRAINS on this Road run daily as

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Arrive at Savannah ... 2.00 P. M.
Leave Savannah ... 11.15 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston ... 5.20 P. M.
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Railroad for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and all
points in Florida.
With Central Railroad for Macon, Atlanta, Mobile, New-Orleans and the West.
With Steamboats for points on the Savannah
River.

With Steamboats for points on the Savannah River.

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